that record is correct. Q .- I'll not mislead you by this record. Were you right or wrong? A .- No man ever charged

Q.—Have you any moral sense at all? A.— Q.-Have you any sense of shame, to sit there and swear on your oath that you were never so charged by any man? A .- I was so charged by Mr. Walling as Superintendent of Police, Q.-Well, he was a man all the same? A,-

Q .- And you lied when you said that no man had so charged you? A.-No.
Q.-Who charged you? A.-The woman. -Worse still, to be so charged by a crosti-Sute? A .- I did not recollect.

WORRYING THE WITNESS.

Mr. Goff tried to do some fine reasoning with the witness by asking him to reconcile his statement that he had no recollection of the trial and his desire to mate the result of the trial. The Inspector fenced rather clumsily, contenting himself with wearing Mr. Goff out with answers of "I don't recollect," and "I don't think so," when categorical answers were demanded. At last Mr. Goff sneered at him, "You don't recollect a shameful charge of this kind only twenty years ago, yet you recollect all about the Nagasaki land transaction of more than thirty years ago. You have a convenient

"Fairly so," answered the witness.
Q. And now, with your customary bravado, you say you were not so charged because you have kept that charge off the record? A .-When you say I kept it off the record you say what is not the truth.

Q .- Now, will you still deny on your oath that those charges were not preferred by Superintendent Walling? A .- I don't know whether they were or not.

That is not an answer. Remember, sir, that you are here the same as any other witness, and your gold bars and stripes make you no better. A .- I know that, sir.

Mr. Goff again read from his record the full charge and returned again to the question whether the witness would deny that these charges were so made in spite of the fact that ters. The witness gave the same answers, digressing a little occasionally to ask about certain dates mentioned in the charges till the Chairman told him that the dates had nothing to do with the answer required from him, Goff worried along for a time on this line: _Q.-if charges were so preferred would you be likely to forget? A.-if I had been tried, no.

will you deny that the charges were made? A. Q.-You would be likely to remember? A.-

Yes, I think I would. Q.—Since you would be likely to remember, will you now deny? A.—No, I will not. There to one thing Mr. Goff-No. no.

Witness-I want to say ---Mr. Goff (shouting)-No! No! Chairman Lexow-I would not enlarge, wit-

NO SUCH CHARGE ON THE RECORD. The witness looked pretty angry and pretty

ugiy. Then Mr. Goff examined him in the same way as to his trial on the charges. The witness was permitted to look at his memorandum of record of his trials, and could find no item concerning the trial Mr. Goff referred to. The witness said that his memorundum was a transcript of the official record at Police Headquarters which he had caused to be made. Mr. Goff then stated that the charges under discussion were not the only ones which had been dropped from the record in some unaccountable way, and that one trial in which Williams had figured as the defendant, which had been referred to before the committee, had been restored to the record recently. Chairman Lexow wanted to know if this was the fault of the clerks or the Commiswas the fault of the clerks of the Commis-sioners, and the witness seemed to think that it was the fault of the clerks.

"It is the fault of the whole department," shouted Mr. Goff, waving his hand. Then he ex-

WILLIAMS IN THE OLD TENDERLOIN.

He was first in command of the Thirty-third precinct, then in West Thirty-first street, known as the mounted squad; that was in 1871 and 1872. Next he was in command of the old Twenty-first precinct in Thirty-first street, and in July, 1873, went to the Eighth precinct, old numbers, at Wooster and Prince streets. That was then the Tenderloin of New York, and it with slight digressions during the rest of the day's examination, although the witness was in command there at that time only sixteen nonths, until September, 1874.

Who was your ward man there?" Mr. Goff Terwilliger," answered the witness, after a

seeming effort to recollect.
"Not just then," Mr. Goff said, with a thumb

and an eye on a voluminous typewritten record before him. "By the way, you have seen him was Edward Conolly?" A .- I don't recollect Q .- Why, he did your collecting for you. A.

Q .- There were houses of ill-fame there? A. Yes. I found them there.

Q .- And left them there? A .- Yes. O .- Those that paid ? A .- None paid ma.

Q .- Then why did you leave them?

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME TOLERATED.

Well, because they were fashionable," answered the big Inspector, crossing his legs and lounging back comfortably in the chair. This action was one of the many of the Inspector's during the day which seemed to take more out of Mr. Goff's vitality than any amount of clever evasion by a subtle-minded witness. The counsel regarded the witness almost hopelessly for a moment, then braced up and asked with considerable force: "You, an Inspector of the police, acting under your oath of office, state here inder oath that you left (permitted) houses of ill-fame, because they were fashionable?

"Yes," responded the witness, turning slightly in his chair so that he brought the line of committee within his range of vision. Q .- And that is the best answer you can give?

Mr. Goff searched his records a little while and Senator Lexow took advantage of the opportunity to do a little investigation on his own hook. He wanted to know why those houses were permitted. The Inspector, in the manner were permitted. The inspector, in the manner of one glad at all times to impart useful in-formation, said: "Weil, Senator, those houses had existed there for years. I closed any of them concerning which there were complaints and robberies and they would remain closed for a few days. Then they would open up again. In the first five months I was there I arressed six hundred and old women. I couldn't wipe them out, you know. They seemed to exist."

HOUSES CLOSED OCCASIONALLY. Moraes closed occasionally.

Mr. Goff then came back to the record.
Q.—Those were street walkers? A.—And inmates of houses.
Q.—In those days Greene and Wooster streets were the most notorious in town? A.—No, they had begun moving up town then.
Q.—No, not then—not until afterward. Why, Laura had her sign up at 12 Greene street than? A.—Not there: up on Frince street.
Q.—Then you knew her place. A.—I heard of her.

Q.—You found and left her there? A.—I would not swear I didn't.
Q.—And Mms. Bonnett's notorious place on Greene street? A.—I think she was there? Q.—And you found and left her there? A.—I think there were no complaints against her place.

think there were no complaints before place.

Q.—Did you always wait for complaints before seeking to coforce the law in regard to discreterly houses? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—But there were no respectable people in that neighborhood? A.—Yes there were.

Q. Name one. A tafter a pause.—Myers.

Q.—Then, if he was respectable, why did you allow those notorious bouses to exist in his neighborhood? A.—Weil, they were not so very notorious, Mr. Goff.

Q.—Then with you it is a question of degree?

A.—Wes, Mr.

A. Yea sir.
Q. How far from the station house were thoromy such places? A. A black.
Q. Did you make a report of them? A. Yea, to the Superintendent of the Police and another

the most noted disorderly places in the old Eighth precinct, and the witness said, about al-ternately, that he knew of them and did not know of them. Q.—How did you happen to report to the Grand Jury? A.—The Board of Education asked for a list on account of the school in Wooster street.

asked for a list on account of the school in Wooster street.

Q.—The Board of Education endeavored to suppress those places? A.—Yes,

Q.—And found a large-sized obstacle in you?

A.—No: I skied them.

Q.—Did you suppress the houses the Board complained of? A.—I suppressed those in the rear of the school.

Q.—And you said to the Board of Education that the others would not harm the children?

A.—No: str.

BIGHTY-THREE OF THEM. Q.—No? Well, I will read from the records of the investigation of the committee of the Board of Education before which you testified. But instead of reading on the subject of the injury to school children, Mr. Goff took up another part of the report, in which, according to the record, Inspector Williams had testified



ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

pefore the School Board Committee that there were eighty-three disorderly houses in the were eighty-three disorderly houses in the Eighth precinct at that time.
Q.—Do you remember that? A.—If it is in the official record, it is true.
Q. (Chairman Lexow)—But does your present recollection tally with the report? A.—Yes, it

recollection tally with the report? A.—Yes, it does.

Q.—And those eighty-three houses were kept open with the knowledge of the authorities?

A.—No general knowledge.

Q.—But you said to that committee, "Well, of course, we know all about them "? A.—Yes, Q.—Then we have it here that you, as a Captain, knew all about those eighty-three houses?

A.—Alleged houses.

Q.—There is no "alleged" here. That word came into your vocabulary later. It is not here indicating the School Board report]. You testified then that you knew all about them. Now, why did you not suppress them? A.—I did all I could in sixteen months.

Q.—Haven't you the power to suppress them?

A.—If I had evidence.

Q.—But you said you knew all about them. Your knowledge must have been based on evidence?

The witness was inclined to avoid answering categorically whether or not he had the power. He preferred for some time to argue on what constituted sufficient evidence to close a disorderly place. But at last, when Mr. Goff, who



LOUIS S. STREEP.

was tiring himself out against the solid inter-ference of the witness, insisted upon an answer, the witness said." I had the power." Q.—And you recognized that it was your duty to suppress them? A.—I did all I could. Again the witness interfered with Mr. Goff's efforts to gain ground, and wore the counsel out some more before he finally said, with no sign himself of being fatigued by the struggle. "It was my duty."

himsel of being lattice was my duty."

Then Mr. floff put the best question of the day. He said: "Then, by your admissions on the stand now, we have it here that you knew all about eighty-three disorderly places which were violating the law in the precinct which all about eighty-three disorderly places which were violating the law in the precinct which you commanded; that you had the power to suppress those places; that you knew it was your duty to suppress them, and that you did not do so because they were fashionable?

Instead of answering this question the witness said: "Well, I went before the Grand Jury," and Mr. Goff was too tired to insist upon an answer, and perhaps thought that his point was made with sufficient emphasis without one. He accepted the lead of the witness, and asked: Did you complain before the Grand Jury? A.—I went—
Q.—Did you complain? A.—I told them—
Q.—Did you complain? A.—I told them—
Q.—Did you complain? A.—No.

"I DID WHAT I COULD."

"I DID WHAT I COULD." Q.—You knew the owners and occupants of those houses? A.—Yes, I had a list. Q.—You had a list, knew your duty, had the power, and did you suppress them? A.—I did what levelid. what I could.

Q.—Did you proceed against them to procure to overcions? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Give me the name of a single case in which you procured a countries.

you procured a conviction. A.—I cannot.

Q.—You were asked if you knew of any houses



DR. DONOVAN.

within three blocks of the Wooster street school, and you answered that you knew of houses within a block and a half? A.—That's right.
Q.—You recognized that the Board of Education was working in the listerest of public morality? A.—Yes.
Q.—And you stood between the Board of Education and the prostitutes? A.—It was a self-constituted committee.

Mr. Goff—I beg your pardon, I am reading from the official report of a committee appointed by the Board of Education of which the late William Wood, a distinguished cittisen, was President. Why had you neglected to do what your oath of office and public morality both required you? A.—I did not neglect.
Q.—You must have neglected your duty if there were eighty-three houses open? A.—What was the date?
Q.—Never mind the date. Is it not a fact that you neglected your duties in cases where you admit you had the power to perform them? WOULDN'T TELL THE NAMES OF THE OWNERS.

wouldn't tell the names of the owners.

After considerable work on this line Mr. Goff got the witness to answer in some cases there must have been neglect.

Q. Why? A. Because I was busy.
Q. Were you incompetent? A. No.
Q. Corrupt? A. No. sir.
Q. You had a list of eighty-three places and did not proceed against one? A. Yes I did.
Q. You refused to tell the houses within a block and a half of the school. What was your consideration? A. Note.
Q. Why did you refuse? A. Owing to the character of the committee.
Q. Why did you refuse? A. Owing to the character of the committee.
Q. Had you a feeling against the committee?
A. Against one.

The wittens area insisted that the investigations.

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ized committee, but a committee of the Board of Education, but Mr. Goff stated the fact that it was, and assured the witness that he would not mislead him in a matter of that kind.

Q.—Now state your interest in concealing those names. A.—I have no interest.

Q.—Why did you refuse? A.—(Bluntly) because I wouldn't.

Q.—Why, I say? A.—Because the names were to be used.

Q.—Why, I say? A.—Because the names were to be used.
Q.—How? A.—Published.
Q.—You put yourself on record here that you protected the owners of houses of ill fame from having their names published? A.—From that committee.
Q.—Never mind about that committee. You protected them from publication? A.—Yes; I don't believe in advertising such places.
Senator O'Connor asked the witness what he meant when he had said that he knew all about those houses. The witness promptly struck in "alleged houses," whereat the spectators laughed.
Mr. Goff—Oh, that "alleged" is a chestnut. Did you observe and inspect them? A.—No.
Q.—Then you violated the law which makes it your duty, which charges a Captain with that duty? A.—I may have inspected them from the outside.
Q.—To see if the bricks were in line or if the front needed painting? A.—No, str.

THE HOUSES DID NOT INTERPERE WITH SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The witness said that he had also refused to give to the School Board committee the names of the occupants of disorderly houses, because he "did not think it a good thing to advertise them," and did not think the committee honest. Q.—May I ask, Inspector, if you have ever known of an honest committee before which you were required to testify? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—May we ask if you are kind enough to include this committee in your answer? A.—Yes, sir.

The witness and that he mad also refused to give to the Sehnat that he maintites the name of the occupants of disorderly houses, because he "did not think it a good thing to advertise them," and did not think it a good thing to advertise them," and did not think it a good thing to advertise them, and did not think it a good thing to advertise them, and did not think it a good thing to advertise them," and did not think it a good thing to advertise them, and did not think it a good thing to advertise them, and did not think it a good thing to advertise them, and did not think the committee when the committee before which them.

Q.—Did you seer know of an honest charge against yoursel? A.—Tes, sir.

Mr. Goff read from the record that the Inspector had testified before the School Board committee. This thing is all a humbug. Houses of ill fame to not interfere with children going and coming from school.

Here, Q.—And is that a fact? A.—That is a fact. There is no life about a house fat those hours, presumably.

Q.—And is that a fact? A.—That is a fact. There is no life about a house fat those hours, presumably.

Q.—You are recorded here with school children. Do you take that position? A.—Yes.

BUT HE ORDERED THE SHIFTERS CLOSED.

Q.—You are recorded here [recurring to the School Board report] as saying that you ordered the shutters of all those houses doesd? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are recorded here [recurring to the School Board report] as saying that you ordered the shutters of all those houses of the shutters of all those houses.

Q.—You are recorded here [recurring to the School Board computed the law you ordered the shutters of all those houses of the shutters of a

when the counsel at last switched from that subject, and asked:

SOME OF WILLIAMS'S TRIALS.

Q.—What was the outcome of that Louise Smith case (the charges preferred by Inspector Walling)? A.—I don't remember anything about it.

He did not remember that he was convicted nor that he was fined a number of days pay, but would not swear that he was not. Mr. Goff wanted to know if he did not employ Charles S. Spencer as his counsel in that case. The witness was vague about it.

Q.—Will you swear jou did not? A.—Do you want me to swear I did?

Mr. Goff—I don't want you to swear to anything but the truth if I can get that out of you. Do you remember the charges against you in what was known as the Wild case? A.—No.

Q.—You have committed so many outrages on the citizens of New York that you cannot remember individual cases? A.—That is not so.

Q.—And is it not so that for many years in the press and public goesip you have been called the champion bully of the police force? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Nor the champion clubber? A.—Well, yes, I have heard that.

Q.—Nor of the champion clubber? A.—Well, yes, I have heard that.

Q.—Do you remember going to Mr. Wild after he complained against you and saying to him. "One man standing in front of your place will be a mob." A.—We is is this Wild? Give me his full name, Mr. Goff.

Q.—Thomas Wild. A.—I remember such a man who kept a place at the junction of Cherry and New Chambers streets.

Q.—That is the man, and you were found guilty on his charges against you. A.—I was not fined.

Q.—You were publicly reprimanded? A.—No. sir.

Q.—You were publicly reprimanded? A.—No. sir.—Q.—That was the judgment? A.—Oh. that Q.—That was the judgment did not do much good? A.—
I don't know. I was not reprimanded again
until 1876.
Mr. Goff—Well, that was only a year, and in
less than a year after that you were charged
with using insulting, threatening, and inflammatory language against Alex. McGrew. A.—
Yes: I can explain.

THE INSPECTOR TAKEN FOR A COME-ON. THE INSPECTOR TAKEN FOR A COME-ON.

Mr. Goff—No; we will not go behind the record. Do you recall the case of of Mr. Adams of Campbell & Co., 45 Vesey street, who charged you before the Commissioners with cursing and damning him and catching him by the throat and throwing him into the street? A.—I recall that.

Mr. Goff—I am glad your memory is returning and shows some signs of life. A.—Oh, I am alive enough.

enough.

The witness said that one night when in command of the Fourth Precinct, he was walking through Vesey street to a fire, when Adams took hold of him and said: "Let me introduce you to Alderman Smith." The witness was not in uniform, "and he took me for a come-on. I took him by the throat and threw him into the atreet."

took him by the throat and threw him into the street."

Q.—You are referring to another case, but we may as well have your opinion as to what right you had to take the law into your hands in that fashion. A.—I have the right of any citizen insulted by a loafer.

Q.—Did you arrest him? You were a policeman. A.—He made the first assault on me. He put his hand on me to attract my attention.

Q.—Did that give you the right, a police officer, to take him by the throat and throw him into the street? A.—I did it as a citizen.

Q.—You were a policeman? A.—I did it as a citizen, and I'd do it again to morrow.

GOFF SUCCEEDS IN MAKING WILLIAMS ANGRY.

to you.

Inspector Williams (hotly)—That is your opinlon Mr. Goff.

Mr. Goff—it is the opinion of the citizens of
this city. Witness (with still more heat)—It is
not say.

this city. Witness (with still more heat)—It is not, air.

The witness undoubtedly looked rather threatening as he said this, and Mr. tooff replied to the look with commendable coolness: "Now. Mr. Inspector, I don't want any personal altercation with you.

The inspector for the only time during the two days essmination completely lost control of his jamper for he bluried out! "You had better not have one."

Mr. Goff replied to this: "Now. we will get along without any bravado here. It is not the part of a brave man to display the character of a bravado and buily. Let us ask you again why you threw that man in the street?"

The witness controlled himself with an effort which made the veilts on his forehead look as if they were desperately striving to wrench

themselves free, and he replied to the question, "He picked me up for a countryman."

Q.—Is that an effence? A.—I think it is—especially against a police officer. OTHER "PERSONAL ENCOUNTERS."

What was his size? A .- About the size of Mr. Moss.
Q.—About half your size—that is. You never threw Haggerty of Philadelphia in the street.
A.—I think I did.
Mr. Goff was prompted by one of his detective agents and said. "I think not, even when Haggerty, the Philadelphia tough, came over here with the avowed purpose of cleaning out New York; went to you when you were a sergeant and called you a big coward and bully? A.—No. sir.

Mr. Goff —Afterward when you were a Cap.

No. sir.

Mr. Goff—Afterward, when you were a Captain, you came up behind him and hit him with your club? A.—I did not go up behind him.

Q.—And you never threw Joe Coburn in the street? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—With a platoon of police to help you? A.—No. sir.

No, sir.
Q.—Alone? A.—Yes.
Q.—That was not your testimony when he was tried before Judge Fitzgerald? A.—I took him tried before Judge Fitzgerald? A.—I took him out of his cell.
Q.—When his brains were battered out and he had to be held up to receive his sentence? A.—He got ten years.
Q.—Yes, he was railroaded. A.—Yes.

MORE MISSING RECORDS.

INSINUATIONS THAT WILLIAMS DOCTORED THEM.

Insinuations that williams doctored them.

The Senators looked improved, and Mr. Goff asked the witness if he remembered his trial before the loard on charges preferred by one Mc. Keever, who had the happiness to be a dweller in the Fourth precinct. The witness confessed that that trial was not recorded against him at Headquarters, and consequently was not on his transcript, and Mr. Goff rubbed in his not too finely expressed suspicion that the witness himself had doctored the record, until the big Inspector seemed again in imminent danger of having a number of the veins of his forehead flying loose like the broken halvards of a flag pole. Among other agreeable things Mr. Goff thought of saving was this:

"This official record of the conduct of the members of the force is a gigantic fraud, and is particularly shown to be so from the self sufficiency of this witness who came here fortified, as he supposed, by his own doctored records, but who, fortunately, we are able to confront with the correct records in his case."

The Inspector turned his side to the counsel during this lecture, and with his chin up at an angle of forty-five degrees gazed steadily at the angle where the ceiling and wail of the court room met. The examination which proceeded on the McKeever case, concerning which the witness acknowledged that he had some independent recoilection, disclosed that McKeever had been arrested by the witness on a charge of having attempted to recouse a prisoner.

Q.—But McKeever was dismissed. The police magistrate did not believe you. A.—I can't help that.

that.
Q.—Do you remember that one Commissioner wrote an opinion on the panel-house charges, recommending your dismissal, and referred therein to your disgraceful record before the committee of the Board of Education? A.—I

committee of the Board of Education? A.—I don't recollect.
Q.—And there is nothing on your record of that? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Do you find a record of the judgment that you be reprimanded for using profane language to Reporter Mctirew? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Do you find a record of the judgment that you be reprimanded for using profane language to Reporter Mctirew? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—And were you publicly reprimanded? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You were just called in by the Superintendent, and gently and privately reproved? A.—No: a judgment to be reprimanded never gets any further than the Board.
Q.—Well, this is interesting. In the many cases you were ordered to be reprimanded have you ever been? A.—No, sir.
The next unrecorded case Mr. Goff brought upwas that of a man named Coffee, who charged Williams before the Police Board on June 1d, 1876, with having clubbed him on the corner of Roosevelt and South street. The Inspector said that Coffee had lied.
Mr. Goff—Yet Justice Wandell, who dismissed your charges against Coffee, stated publically in court when he did so that, unless something was done to stop such clubbing by the police, the people would rise up and take the matter in their own hands.

"Coffee lied." again said the witness.
CLUBS.
Q.—Did ever a man on earth who charged you

CLUM.

Did ever a man on earth who charged you clubbing tell the truth? A.-No respecwith clubbing tell the fruth? A.—No respectable man.
Q.—Why, you are only a common policeman.
Who gives you the right to determine who is or is not respectable, and to club a man if you determine that he is not respectable? A.—If a man comes around my way looking for a fight he usually gets it.
Q.—Do you consider yourself associally orusually gets it.

Q.—Do you consider yourself specially ordained to satisfy with your club any one looking
for trouble? A.—No.
Q.—You have been charged with more clubbing than any other man on the force? A.—Yes,

Q.- And you sit there and glory in it? A.-Oh, Q.—And you sit there and glory in it? A.—Oh.
no.
Q.—Did you not say at a Union square meeting within a year that the men there were cowwards, and that you had only to point your pistol at the ground and they would run? A.—I don't think so.
Q.—You said so at lunch within the hearing of a number of gentlemen whom you would not dare to contradict if I meetioned their names.
A.—They were a lot of Abarchists at Union square.
Mr. tioff—That makes no difference, sir. They were holding a legal meeting under permit. They were human beings and entitied to human treatment.

Hecess was taken at this point, half-past 1, and the examination of the inspector was not resumed until a quarter after 3. Mr. Goff re-

sumed by going back to the old Tenderloin, the Eighth.

Q.—While in the Eighth Terwilliger was charged with collecting money from panel houses? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Would you not recollect if your special officer was charged with being in league with panel-house thieves? A.—I don't recollect.

Mr. don't delivered the witness a severe lecture on the infirmity of his recollection, which had no effect, for when the witness was asked if he had counted the number of inmates in the eighty-three disorderly houses in the Eighth precinct the reply was. "I don't remember?

Q.—Did you not once swear to the number?

A.—I don't recollect. I may have had the number from the officers.

Q.—And you gisted the number to the Board. ed by going back to the old Tenderlofn, the Yes.
Q.—And you stated the number to the Board of Education? A.—Where did you get that?
(Mr. Goff was reading)
Mr, Goff—Never mind where I got it: I have a number of things, records which have been suppressed in the department.
Inspector Williams—All the good things seem to have been suppressed.

CAPT. MEAKIM INVITED TO GET WELL.

The witness was excused so that Dr. Simon J. Walsh might be examined concerning Capt. Meakin's health. The Doctor testified that the unhappy Captain was anfering from intercostal neuralgus, laryngits, and bronchitis.

"Any sign of shock?" asked young Mr. Jetome. The Doctor had not observed any. He thought the witness would be able to appear before the committee on Saturday or Sunday, Mr. Goff having intimated that for the pleasure of Capt. Meakim's company a session might be held on Sunday. The Doctor was requested to tell his patient that if he was an honest man he would, like Mrs. Dombey, "make an effort' and appear on Saturday.

Next. Police Surgeon Daniel G. Donovan was called. He had visited Capt. Meakim in his official capacity and gave as his opinion that the Captain was not physically able to endure the strain of a tioff examination at this time. Mr. Goff did not like this testimony, so he asked the witness what his salary was. The witness said he received at present \$3,000 a year from the city. CAPT. MEAKIN INVITED TO GET WELL.

eris.

"How much did you pay for your appointment?" asked Mr. Goof. The witness said he had unid nothing, for, although he was appointed by Mr. McClave, it was through Mayor offrey's inducence, Mr. Goff, learning that all of the Doctor's inducence was political and none medical, was moved to inquire of the young practitioner concerning the symptoms of laryngitts as opposed to broughtits. The witness told a long and cheerful story concerning lifamed tracts.

"Is that the main tract. Doctor?" asked Mr. Goff, the force of association of ideas causing him to fall into Dr. O'Sullivan's brogue.

"Yes," said the witness, looking a little uneasy.
Q.—Well, you know, Doctor, that Æsculapins said there were live tracts? A.—I don't quite catch your meaning.
Q.—Asculapius, the father of medicine, hey?
A.—Oh, yes, yes.
Q.—The eminent German authority, you have read him? A.—Well, not all the way through, Mr. Goff.
Q.—But you have read some translations from the German of Æsculapius?

"Some," said the witness, faintly; but the committee could stand it no longer, and the scholarly Chairman led the laugh and attempted for some time to bring himself to order with the gavel.

As the witness left the stand Mr. Goff re-

the gavel.

As the witness left the stand Mr. Goff remarked. "Another striking proof of the excellence of our civil service examination which has provided us with this physician at \$3,000 per annum. Now, Mr. Williams." The big Inspector resumed the witness chair.

Q.—What particular time of day or night did you have confidential communications with Ter-willager? A.—No special time. Q.—He was your collector? A.—No, sir. Q.—You met him late at night? A.—Not spe-

GOING FOR WILLIAMS AGAIN.

you have confidential communications with Aerwillager? A.—No, special time.

Q.—He was you're collector? A.—No, sir.
Q.—By the way, you have used that word specially, a great deal. Please define it? A.—Well, a special meeting.
Q.—Is that your definition of the word specially a great deal. Please define it? A.—Well, a special meeting.
Q.—Well, about Terwilliger? A. dinterrupting:—I'll tell you about Terwilliger.
Mr. Goff "O'ounteer testimony is always meant to mislead. A.—All right. I remember one panel house now, Mr. Goff.
Q.—Taen your testimony this morning was false?
The witness wanted to explain that his testimony in the morning was not false, but an error. Mr. Goff insisted upon a categorical answer, yes or no, whether it was false or true, and Senator O'Connor came to the aid of the witness by saying that unless a criminal intent was shown testimony in error could not be considered perjury. Mr. Goff informed the Senator with some asperity that the law inferred a criminal intent from the act, and an unprofitable but lengthy legal discussion resulted. Mr. Goff then resumed his examination, basing his questions for some time upon the testimony of one Sergeant Drew, given before an Assembly committee which investigated the police in this city in 1873, and was known at that time as the Committee on Crime. Drew had testified before that committee that there were half a dozen. "Do you know what a panel houses in the Eighth precinct during Williams's command there. The witness said that he knew of but one, but there might have been half a dozen. "Do you know what a panel house is, Mr. Goff?"

Mr. Goff—Only the distinct of panel-house police in the city in 1873, and was known at that time as the committee on Crime. Drew had testined before that committee that there were half a dozen. "Do you know what a panel house is Mr. Goff on the commissioner with a panel house is Mr. Goff on the commissioner words an opinion saying that you were incompetent and disgraceful. A.—And three-did not.

Mr. Goff—On, no; two did not.

MR. GOFF TAKES A REST.

But Mr. Goff was tired out. It was plain to be seen that he could not keep up the examination much longer with any spirit. He stands on his feet always in examining winesses, and during the examination of the inspector was making hundreds of references to old and new documents in all stages of illegibility. With another witness he might have continued another hour, but with the antagonistic force which the inspector seemed to exert he was nearly prostrated. There was a long silence while Mr. Goff endeavored to find some reference. It was broken by the witness, who called out:

"Mr. tooff." Mr. Goff did not hear him. After a pause Mr. Williams again called out, and then Mr. Goff looked up wearily and said: "Yes, Mr. Inspector."

The inspector wanted to take advantage of the offer the lawyer had made to him to refer to make a statement. He recalled the testimony of the old German named Schubert, who testified months ago that he had been run out of business at 421 Pearl street, where, in 1875, Williams had arrested him, his wife, and nice on the false charge of keeping a disorderly house. The witness had a lot of documents concerning that case and Schubert's subsequent career, which he carried down to Mr. Goff's table. The lawyer turned them over in an indifferent manner, and at last said: "I think these refer to another man. I believe I will excuse you, Mr. Inspector."

"Long enough to smoke a cigar?" asked Mr Williams.

"For the day, Inspector, for the day. Be here Williams.
For the day, Inspector, for the day. Be here to-morrow morning."
"All right, Mr. Goff," said the Inspector, and he ploughed his way out through the crowd like a steam snow plough through a drift.

he ploughed his way out through the crowd like a steam snow plough through a drift.

STREEPS SAY THEY BRIDED ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

Mr. Goff then called Louis S. Streep, who told this story without question: In 1889 he was arrested by Anthony Comarek for printing green goods circulars. At that time, he said, he had rented his printing office to a man named Herhtold, while he, the witness, was in the country. While he was in the Tomba Bechtold gave Streep's wife \$0.000 in cash to deposit for her husband's hall. Before she deposited it, Bechtold returned and got \$2.000, saying that he had to give \$1.500 to Anthony Comstock to prevent Streep's being indicted by the United States Grand Jury. Streep's ball was reduced at the same time to \$1.000, and the cash was deposited. Streep jumped his ball and went to Europe. In July, 1890, he returned; went to the District Attorney of the country and confessed all that he knew about the green goods circular bianness, and under the direction of the District Attorney made a search of the city with three Heatiquariers detectives for the men implicated by his confession. One day, after being out for many hours with Instective Healify, he called on Mr. Comstock, and said that now that he had arranged things honorably with the state officials he would like to get the indictment against him in the State courts dismissed. "Comstock said to me. I am the only man who can get that indictment diamissed. He said it could be done if I would give him one thousand doliars. In August called on Mr. Comstock said to me. I am the only man who can get that indictment diamissed. He said it could be done if I would give him one thousand doliars. In August i called on Mr. Comstock said to me. I am the only man who can get that indictment diamissed. He said it could be done if I would give him one thousand doliars. In August i called on Mr. Comstock said to me. I am the only wish had realized from the saie of mp printing office, and I borrowed three hundred dollars in three bille from the saie of mp prin

Tain not accopling this as a bribe, but as a donation to the society?

Q. And was the indictment dismissed? A.—
Yes, sir; two of them.
Q. And you gave him that money to procure
their dismissed? A.—Yes, sir.
Mr. toof Here are the indictments endorsed
dismissed at the time stated by the witness.
Because Bradle; Who was the District Attorney then?

torney then?
Mr. Goff. Col. Fellows.
Q. Fully realizing your responsibility and the meaning of your answer, do you swear that you

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 Laundry Soap

Used by the Best Families.

gave Anthony Comstock \$1,000 for his influence in having these indictments dismissed? A.—I swear before God and man I paid Anthony Comstock \$1,000 to buy my liberty.

Senator Lexow—How do you bring this within the scope of our work, Mr. 150f?

Mr. Goff—I will explain in a moment. Senator.
Q.—Since then you've been indicted? A.—Since then Anthony Comstock had me indicted on the same charge in the United States Court. I was convicted, and am out pending an appeal.

Senator Lexow—How is this within our scope? Mr. Goff—In a minute, Senator.

Then Robert Streep was called, and swore that he was with his brother, and that he paid \$1,000 to Anthony Comstock under the circumstances related.

related. Lexow—How is this within our scone?
Mr. Goff—A failure to enforce the criminal laws is a neglect of duty by the Police Department. Also, we have shown that the police have protected the green goods men, and it is only fair to the police that we should show, if we can, that others have done the same.

Senator Lexow—It is a very serious charge against Mr. Comstock.

Then the committee adjourned until this morning.

PARKHURST IS ORACULAR

One Thing Is Clear, and that Is that Be Wants More Investigation.

This letter is made public by Mr. Joseph La-

me to express to you my appreciation of the magnificent work that has been done by the Committee of Seventy, but I feel an irrepressi-ble desire to make such expression, and it is nothing more than what is due to yourself and your associates. I do not know your intention as to the prolongation of your term of service but I trust that you will none of you be in haste to conclude that your mission is completed. To your committee belongs the credit of bringing order out of disorder and concentrat-ing the divergent and contradictory sentiments of men upon a single municipal ticket which the rest of us have joined with you in committee can feel an honorable pride in contemplating the result. You are at present engaged in the consideration of bills to be brought before the Legislature at its approaching session, and the wise fidelity with which your best efforts have been prosecuted angurs well for the thoroughness and sagacity with which this second stage of your public service will be consummated. But will you permit me to urge it upon your attention, Mr. Larocque, that there is a third service which you and your committee can render, and which, I believe, all the circum-

third service which you and your committee can render, and which, I believe, all the circumstances being taken into account, no other body of men can render so well?

We are now passing through a very critical period in the history of our municipal reform. An immense victory has been won at the polla, it is natural that men who do not think carefully tand there are many auch should imagine that nothing more in particular remains to be done but for Mr. Strong to assume his auties as Mayor and give us a good city administration. It took work to win the victory of November, but it is going to take work, persistency, and genius all combined to make that victory available in all the fulness of its possibilities. A great many carnest men working together have achieved the success, but it would require only a few men that are half in earnest to defeat victory and dissipate the toilsome earnings of the last three months and last three years; which leads me now to say that the greatest service, as it seems to me, which your committee can now render will be to help hold the tone of public sentiment at the high key which has been maintained during the campaign, so that men who have no higher ambitton than to make capital for themselves or their party out of our common victory may be compelled, by the pressure of public sense and public conscience, to shape their actions of expediency.

What has been accomplished up to this date has been achieved by the pressure of considerations of simple rectitude, and there is no surer way of cancelling what has been done than to mix integrity with policy and compose a dilute that is too reputable to be exactly expedient and too vicious to be at all reputable. In particular it is urgently important that the work now in the hands of the Scnate investigating committee should be pushed through to an uncompromising finish; and that not only because of the enfeebing effect that would be produced upon prospective legislation at Albany. The tone in which the sessions of the investigating commi

investigating committee conclude is the tone in which legislation at Albany will be initiated. It has taken a tremendous amount of work, as you well know, to bring the community to its present attitude of thought and temper of feeling and anything which even looks in the direction, of a compromise nolicy, anything which is even suggestive of anything short of absolute thoroughtees is so much accomplished toward 'n-validating results that have been reached, sapping the virility of the legislative action, and driving back to sea again the tide of revolt against small men and small measures which was at its flood on the 6th of November.

Begging that you will excuse the length of this letter, and that you will attribute the directness of the terms which I have employed not to a spirit of dictation, but to the carnestness of my own interest in the common cause which you and I have so heavily at heart, I am, yours, very sincerely.

New YORK, Dec. 27. NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

NO STAY TET FOR STEPHENSON. Justice Gaynor Decides Against the ex-

Application was made yesterday to Justice W. . Gaynor in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for stay in the case of former Capt. John T. Ste phenson pending an appeal from the sentence of Judge Ingraham. He denied the motion on technical grounds, leaving an opportunity for a renewal of the application.

Beteetive Vall Wants to Get Out. Policeman Robert J. Vail. formerly detective under Capt. Schmittberger in the steamboat squad, has filed an application for retirement, with the Police Commissioners.

Vall was one of the Lexow committee's principal police witnesses. He told the committee that while he was detective on the steamboat squad he collected \$3,000 blackmail for Schmittberger. Vall also told his story to the Grand Jury.

Jury.

He has been on the force since Aug. 9, 1873.

At present he is attached to the Yorkville Court squad. His application will come up before the Police Board at its meeting to-day. Saloon Resper Kelly Wishes to Be Kicked

A neatly dressed young man, with a brisk, pusinesslike air about him, went into John Kelly's saloon, at Brunswick and First streets. Jersey City, yesterday morning, and called for a cocktail. The young man tossed off the drink, paid for it, and stepped back to the tollet room paid for it, and stepped back to the toilet room to wash his hands. A moment later he returned, and startled Mr. Kelly with the information that the wash basin had become clogged and the place was flooded with water. Kelly lurried into the room. The customer locked the door, making him a prisoner. He then cleaned out the till, which contained \$10, and disappeared. Kelly was released after kicking at the door for several minutes, and begged somebody to kick him for being such a blank, blanked fool.

Three damage suits against the Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey which were on the Circuit Court calendar in Jersey City for trial to-day were compromised yesterday, and trial to-day were compromised yesterday, and the company is out \$15,000. The plaintiffs were Bernard Hatties. Richard Grace, and James Bailey, former employees of the company. These three men were linemen employed in putting up wires and repairing them.

On Jan a they were standing on the platform of a tower wagon at York and Washington streets. Jersey City, when a trolley car dashed into the wagon and threw them to the pavenent. The men were two months in the heapital. The \$15,000 will be divided between them.

Got \$5,000 Apiece from a Trolley Company.

Three Years and a Haif for Stabbing a Man. Vincenzo Vallena, who stabbed Valencia Yacchie during a fight at an italian festival in Hoboken, was sentenced by Judge Hudapeth resterday to three years and a half in Stata prison. Judge Hudapeth said he processed, so far as he was able to put an end to Italian methods in Hudson county. At the trial Mu-chie declared that the stabbing was done under corders of the Mafa, but admitted that a ven-detta existed between his family and the Val-lenas.

HIS FORGERIES \$500,000. A FUGITIFE FROM SOUTH AFRICA CAUGHT AFTER FIFE YEARS.

William Augustus Lippert of Cape Town Arrested in Cincinnuti He Denies His Identity, but Is Held for Extendition,

William Augustus Lippert, a Hamburger by birth, but a citizen of the world by choice, was brought to this city yesterday from Cincinnati to answer for forgeries aggregating \$500,000. The enormous sums of morey Lipners made away with were obtained from banks and mercantile houses in Cape Town, Africa, where he lived and carried on extensive speculations in wool for several years. Soon after his arrival here yesterday Lippert was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields in the Fed-eral building. As the case is one of extradition, Acting British Consul Sanderson and his coun-sel, Charles Fox of 3 Broad street, were present, When the case was called Lippert said :

"All I can say is that I am not the man you suppose me to be. I would like to have time to consult with a lawyer."

Mr. Fox said it was imperative that the case

be adjourned until requisite documents from England could be procured. Commissioner Shields then adjourned the hearing until 10 o'clock this morning, and Lippert was taken to Ludlow street jail. It is probable that another adjournment will be asked for and granted this morning. William Augustus Lippert is 44 years old, but

hardly looks it. He is of medium height, slightly baid, and wears a blond beard tinged with gray. He was well dressed yesterday, and bore an air of prosperity that hardly harmonized with the arraignment for dishonesty. Lippert's father was the head of a large exporting house in Hamburg and a man of considerable means. When Lippert was young he was sent to school in Eng-

burg and a man of considerable means. When Lippert was young he was sent to school in Engliand. It was his father's wish that he should engage in the exporting trade, but what Lippert had seen of the world during his trips to and from the English school made-diff ill content with such a sedentary life. A few years later Lippert received a sum of mency from his father, and started out to see the world and make a fortune. He went to England and France and finally to Cape Town. He spoke English fluently, and this, with numerous introductory letters to prominent business firms, paved the way to his downfall. Hel at once ingratiated himself with the English residents, and it was not long before he began a wool commission business.

It is speculations were small at first, but soon increased. Two or three lucky deals in succession supplied him with considerable capital and made heavier speculation possible. His succession supplied him with considerable capital and made heavier speculation possible. His succession, and fitted it throughout in regal elegance. His love of display led him to great extravagance in the matter of horses, servant, and entertaining. His position in Cape Town was assured, and he became known throughout South Africa. But a turn in the tide came after about three years of extravagance. Lippert continued, however, to entertain and drive and speculate as before, although bankruptcy stared him in the face. For three years he fought against impending ruin, but refused to reduce his great expenses. Although it was well known in Cape Town that his business ventures were going against him, the extent of his losses was not known.

In the summer of 1800 the whole colony was

in Cape Town that his business ventures were going against him, the extent of his losses was not known.

In the summer of 1890 the whole colony was dumfounded to learn that Lippert, the prince of speculators, was a forger. From banks and mercantile concerns he had fraudulently obtained the large sum of £119,755, or nearly \$000,000. Following close upon the discovery came the news of his fight from Cape Town. The English authorities at once instituted a search for the forger, and the best detectives in the service were sent on his trail, but all without avail. It was thought he would come to this country, and the English Consul here was notified. Detectives were assigned to the task of finding the fugitive, and the following year Lippert was traced to Louisville, where he lived under the name of William A. Lazard. When the time came to apprehend Lippert he had fled from Kentucky. He was next found in Cleveland, but again he learned of the pursuit and escaped.

These attempts to get him consumed four

land, but again he learned of the pursuit and escaped.

These attempts to get him consumed four years, and might have extended indefinitely had not word been sent to the detectives a few days ago that a man calling himself Lazard and corresponding to the description furnished of Lippert was general manager of the Cincinnati branch of the Chicago Publishing Company. This again proved a wrong trail, as Lippert had been discharged a short time before. He was located, however, at the Oxford Hotel in Cincinnati last Saturday, and was placed under arrest. When the officer confronted Lippert with his own photograph the forger said unconcernedly that while the picture looked like him it was not his.

TWO JOHN WARDS IN ONE CELL

There were two John Wards locked up in the same cell in the Tombs yesterday, and both were charged with burglary. One John Ward pleaded guilty on Dec. 14 to breaking into the tailor shop of Robert Beyrs of 34 Columbus avenue, on Dec. 1. He formerly lived at 247 West Forty-seventh street. He was arraigned for sentence before Judge Cowing in Part III. of the General Sessions on Wednesday. Police-man Kiernan told Judge Cowing that Ward of two years and six months in State prison for burglary. Ward said that the policeman was doing him a wrong, because he had never before been arraigned upon a criminal charge. Then Policeman Kiernan said that he did not know about the former conviction personally, but that Policeman Carroll, of his precinct, did. Ward said that it was not he that Kiernan referred to, but his cell mate in the Tombs. He was known, he said, as John Ward No. 1 and his cell mate as John Ward No. 2, and it was No. 2 that was referred to by Kiernan, Judge Cowing directed that John Ward No. I be taken back to the Tombs and that Policeman Carroll be summoned to court yesterday morning.

Both Wards then appeared at the bar. There was a striking resemblance between them. Policeman Carroll looked at the two men for a few moments, evidently puzzled. Speaking of John Ward No. 1, he finally said:

"Well, your Honor, I cannot be certain about this man. He looks a little older and tailer than the man I arrested for burglary about two years ago."

John Ward No. 2 then spoke up, saying: of two years and six months in State prison for

John Ward No. 2 then spoke up, saying:

"I was the man the policeman pinched three years ago. I told him where the stuff was and who the two other men in the job were."

Then John Ward No. 2 refreshed the policeman's memory by telling of other details of the case.

Judge Cowing, to make assurance doubly sure, sent for Deputy Sheriff Burke, who takes the prisoners sontenced to State orison to the prison. Burke said that the two Wards looked very much alike, but that John Ward No. 2 was the man he took up to State prison about two years

ago.

Judge Cowing then sentenced John Ward No.
1 to the penitentiary for one year, and remanded
John Ward No. 2 to the Tombs to await trial. \$2,500 WORTH OF FURS STOLBS.

Burgiars Enter the Front Window of Twenty-third Street Store. When Joseph Walsh, shipping clerk for Rayond W. Kenney, fur dealer at 24 East Twentythird street, opened the store yesterday morning been smashed and \$2,500 worth of furs, consist ing of three large garments and a lot of small ing of three large garments and a lot of small goods, had been taken. The burgiary was probably committed under cover of the storm early yesterday morning, when the two electric lights which has gover the front of the place had gone out, as they usually do at 1 A. M.

There is a dwelling house next to the sters, but the people in it heard no noise, and the policeman on the beat from the West Thirtieth street station heard nothing and did not see the break in the window. The store has an automatic burgiar alarm, but it did not go off.

Bearned the White Boy.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 27. The steam schooner Mischief is anchored off Carmanah in distress police who went to the west coast of the Island to end savor to capture the write man who sold a white lay to a west coast tribe of Indians. They have captured the man and witnesses, and rescued the boy. being short of coal. She has on board the force of

NEW HAVES, Dec. 27. Postmaster Beach carned today that among the letters stoles learned to day that among the railroad station in this city on lat Mesclay dight was one contain-ing a draft for Sacote made payable to the National Council of Congregational Ministers Payment of the draft has been ordered stopped.

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Largest and finest contections of Victors, and
Boxes from the contections of Victors, bows, and
Boxes from the contections of Victors, bows, and
Boxes from the Passer BEFAIRS.

The following 20 goods on photomy begins the content

The futbourne and a new may prising. Yarre toom, Marie as from tietnessyl, therardy, and a bother well known artists.

Morses, Carringes, &c. WTUBERAKER BROW, DES CANAS, OT, Singlis et all prices. Singlis et all prices. Distant Wagons: Business Wagons: Business Wagons